TRUTH ABOUT CONDITIONS

Correspondent McCutcheon

Sends Facts Gathered by

Personal Research.

ENDLESS GUERRILLA WAR.

Officials Say "Robbers," "La-

drones," Etc., but They

Keep on Fighting.

NATIVES HATE AMERICANS.

Show "a Passive Sullenness

That Will Be Long-En-

during."

New York, Aug. 7. John T. McCutcheon

who has been in Manifa as a newspaper

correspondent since Dewcy destroyed the

Spanish fleet in Manils Bay, sends to the

New York Herald a lengthy article on pres

ent conditons in the archipelago, in which

official recognition goes. It is now the cus-

tom to speak of native armed bodies as

every day we hear of a force of our sol

diers encountering some band of robbers.

after which there is a fight which ends in

an American loss of one or more and a 'rob-

ber' loss of 100 or more killed. Sometimes

the account varies a little bit, and we hear

that our troops are running down a band of

500 or 500 somewhere in the mountains, but

there is always the cheering reports a

headquarters that the 800 are composed of

"Our troops never meet one of these

bands without at once engaging it, after

which the report of the enemy's casualties

comes in, supplemented with the usual

statement that the band was scattered and

broken up. Yet a week later we hear of an-

other fight in the same district with an-

other band of robbers as strong as the first,

The trouble seems to lie in the unwilling

and broken up after our troops return to

Official View.

"In brief, the military situation, as we

hear it at headquarters, is about this; "Everything is quiet. There are a few

of these bands of 'ladrones' or 'robbers' that occasionally run into some of

troops out in the hills, but otherwise ev

"This is the official, or headquarters, view of the present state of the rebellion-ev-

erything quiet, all the Provinces occupied

by American troops, native municipal gov

'ladrones' still under arms, and they con

tinuing the fighting because they find i

ports open and commerce resumed; the en

emy's ammunition practically exhausted

"The foregoing is, I believe, a fair resum

of the conditons which General Otis will

contend as having been effected by the

"From American travelers who have re-cently come from the States I am told that

the impression is general there that every

thing is over in the Philippines, excepting,

campaign waged during the past year.

hidden that his influence is

their post to send the news of victory.

ness of these bands to remain scattered

'ladrones,' 'robbers' and 'bandits,' Nearly

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

'ladrones' or 'robbers.'

erything it quiet.

not to be feared.

### TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS. Discount rates were 5 to 7 per cent on call and time loans. Clearances, \$4,874,351; balances, \$512,809. New York exchange, 200

discount bid, 10c discount asked; Louisville, 25c discount bid, par asked; Chicago, 29c discount bid, 10c discount asked; Cincinnati, 25c discount bid, par asked; New Orleans, 25c discount bld, par asked. The local market for wheat closed higher

ut 72%c n. Aug., 72%473c Sept., 74c a. Oct. 75%c Dec., 73%75c No. 2 red. Corn closed higher at 375c n. Aug., 375c b. Sept., 335c a. Dec., 335c n. year, 385c No. 2 white. Oats closed at 201ce n. Aug., 21stisc b. Sept.,

The local market for standard mess pork closed firm at \$12.75. Prime steam land closed steady at 6.75c. The local spot cotton market closed steady, but 1-15c lower.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN. Two boys, 12 and 14 years old, attempted to kidnap a baby, whose mother was mak-Ing purchases at Biddle Market. Mrs. Frank L. Taylor presented her hus

band with triplets, whom he thinks of naming William, Jennings and Bryan. Edgar Simpkins put four highwaymen to flight with a penknife, wounding two of

The Missouri Smelting Works at Cheltenham and valuable lead ore property have been bought by Guggenhelmer Bros, of New York, who are anti-trust operators.

The rush of buyers from South and West continues to keep wholesale district astir. Old negro servants officiated as palibearers at the funeral of W. L. Cassidy, the turfman.

James Murrin, after being fined for assault, was arrested for wife-abandonment. T. Lester Crawford, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, died of laryngitis, alone to this city, where he was locked up in the county tell. The City Hospital bill passed by the Coun-

ell and was given its first reading in the House of Delegates. James J. Butler was nominated for Con-

gress by the Democrats of the Tweifth Dis-

# GENERAL DOMESTIC.

L. Y. Sherman is acting Governor in place of T Colorado. Tanner, who will take an outing is An engine ran away from Omalia, It was

pursued by another engine, and found "dead" before it caused disaster. Whether It started by a jump in the throttle, or we manipulated by some tramp is not known, illinoisans are working hard for Bryan's success, and clubs are being formed at various points throughout the State.

Brastus Allen committed suicide by fire. Judge Henry has gramed an itjunction against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, in reference to the Board of Trade quotations.

In the trial of Caleb Powers each side is introducing testimony to impeach witnesses for the opposition. An attempt was made yesterday to show that the shot which killed Goebel came from the third story of the Executive building instead of the

"C"clone" Davis says that Texas will give Bryan 200,000 majority. The Tanner-Cullom fight promises to cut e prominent figure in the Forty-third Sen-

storial Convention. The Board of Curators of the Missouri University has awarded contracts for supplies and made several changes in its faculty.

Populist leaders say that there is no lack of harmony in their National Executive

Governor Tanner has suspended the quarantine law and diseased cattle may now

### FOREIGN.

Li Hung Chang says that if the allies advance the Chinese must fight. This is interpreted as a practical abandonment of all hope of peace and an admission that China is launched upon a war against the world. It is now known that American soldiers to the number of 2,200 took part in the bat-

A delayed report from Chaffee, dated at Tien-Tsin, August 3, shows that the ailies had determined to attack Pel-Tsang on August 5. The ground over which the ad vance was to be made had been thoroughly reconnoitered and the allies expected hard fighting. Therefore the loss of 1.200 was not due to the internationals falling into a

The State Department has received a dispatch direct from Minister Conger at Pekin, coming from Tsi-Nan-Yamen, August 7, saying that the Chinese Government is insisting that the Ministers leave Pekin and that to do so would mean certain death. The message says that the situation is more precarous, and that, while the whites are still hopeful, they are running short of ammunition and the attacks by imperial troops have been renewed.

The Chinese, after being defeated at Pel-Tsang, cut the canal banks and flooded the country to cover their retreat. They saved their cannon.

### RAILROADS The Wabash has been charged with vio

lating the excess fare rule and convicted without a hearing. It helps the war o differentials. William L. Seelig has been appointed assistant general auditor of the Missouri

Kansas and Texas. Harry Johnson, chief clerk of the South estern Freight Committee, has resigned to accept another position.

The Southwestern Freight Committee reaffirmed the rates of last year on shipments of cotton for export,

Union Pacific Grievance Committees ar in session at Omaha, Neb. The Kansas City, Memphis and Birming ham and the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis have declared dividends.

President Huntington of the Southern Pacific thinks a government guard on mail cars would prevent train robberies.

# SPORTING.

Winners at the Fair Grounds: Mrs. Gran. nan, El Caney, Jimp, Loving Cup, Ade-lante, The Barrister. St. Louis was beaten in a slow game by

# Marine Intelligence.

New York, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Amsterdam Astoria, Aug. 7.-Arrived, Aug. 6: Steamer

Argyll, from Yokohama. Neah Bay, Aug. 7 .- Passed, Aug. 5: British ship Lord Templetown, from Port Ludlow, for Cape Town. San Francisco, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Bark

Will Scott, Newcastle, England, Sailed: Steamer Universe, Nagasaki; bark Yosemite, Callao; steamer Curacoa, Guayamas, ale, Aug. 7.-Passed: Caledonian, New York, for Liverpool. Boulogne, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Rotterdam,

New York, for Rotterdam, and proceeded. Cherbourg, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Balatia. New York, for Hamburg, and proceeded. Liverpool, Aug. 7.—Sailed: Servia, New

Liverpool, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Cambroan from Montreal. London, Aug. 7.-Arrived: Minnehaha, from New York.

Moville, Aug. 7.-Arrived: Furnessia, from New York for Glasgow. Glasgow, Aug. 7.-Arrived: Kastalla, from

Glasgow, Aug. 7 .- Arrived: Furnessia, New

Havre, Aug. 7 .- Sailed: La Bretagne, New York. Gibraltar, Aug. 7 .- Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II, from Genoa and Naples, New York. Manila, Aug. 7 .- Sailed: Port Stephens.

Seattle. Plymouth, Aug. 7 .- Sailed: Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, New York.

criticism loses much of its force from the fact that it was written only two days after she arrived at Manila. The records of the War Department have been brought forward to show that many of Miss Chanler's specific charges lack ground.

The records are said to disclose repeated telegrams from General Sternberg to the authorities at Manila asking them to state how many nurses and doctors they re-New York, Aug. 7.—Sailed: Bovic, Liver-pool; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen authorities at Manila asking them to state how many nurses and doctors they required and to give early notice of their requirements, in order that all needs might be met pro mptly.

It is said that practically the same showing was made as to supplies. Miss Chanler's specific criticism on the lack of sheets and her appeal for 500 sheets to meet pressing needs is considered unaccountable, in view of the almost lavish provisions which are said to have been made.

via Cherbourg and Southampton. One Fare Plus \$2.00. Tourist rate from St. Louis to Charlevolx, Petoskey, Wequetonsing and Harbor Springs, Aug. 8th and 15th, via Illinois Central. Through Sleeping Cars via Chicago. Correspondingly low rates to other points in Michigan and Wisconsin.

# BRAVE MAN CHECKED BULLY'S WILD SPORT.

Butler County Desperado Drove Hendrickson Citizens From the Streets.

SHOT HOLES IN WINDOWS.

Paraded the Deserted Thorough fares. Then Charged on the Station, Where He Met a Pistol and Arrest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Poplar Bluff, Mo., Aug. 7.-For nearly six hours Sunday the small town of Hendrick-

son, this county, about ten miles north

of this city, war in possession of Amos Cummings, a Butler County desperado. Armed with a Winehester rifle and sixshooter, Cummings was king, and not a citizen dared to dispute his actions until late in the evening when J. L. Bandy, the night operator at the Iron Mountain depot, brought the reign of terror which the bandit inaugurated to an end by affecting his capture single inteled, and escorted him

in the county 5-11. Cummings has been mixed up in many shady transactions, and in 1893 his career of crime began, when he shot a man at Hendrickson, He was tried in the Circuit Court here and escaped with four years' imprisonment in the Jefferson City Penilenthaty. After his release he returned to his old haunts, and since then has repeatedly

#### defied the law. Drove Persons Indoors

Commings appeared at Hendrick-or shortly before moon and attracted attention by firing his weapons promiseuously, 128 wild actions caused a panic among the villagers, who sought the protection of their

The bully invited arrest, and boasted that he would kill the first person that came within the reach of his gun. Several adventurous persons nearly paid dearly for their actions, in leaving their places of protection, for their appearance was the signal for a shot.

All the afternoon the desperado paraded through the streets of the town, interspersing his marching with shots and yells. The town's streets were deserted. Late in the afternoon Cummings made his way to the Iron Mountain Depot and took possession by driving the station agent away. He placed his rifle against the agent's breast and threatened to shoot. The agent saved his life by springing away. The night oper ator at the depot, J. L. Bandy, had a revolver, and in the evening Cummings again visited the depot. He surmised that the operator was armed, and, appearing at the window of the teelgraph office, pushed his rifle through and ordered the operator to

Bandy Kept His Nerve. Bandy suddenly covered the desperado with his pistol. The latter dodged down-ward, neglecting, however, to take his gun off the counter, realizing that it was a matter of life or death with him, Bandy quickly threw open a door that was along-side the window, and, reaching out his arm, covered Cummings, meanwaile keeparm, covered Cummings, meanwhile Reeping his body unexposed.

Mr. Bandy compelled Cummings to hand over his weapons, and, still keeping his man covered, marched him out to the platform. Help was secured then, a brother of Bandy coming to his ald, and the former,

armed with the revolver, kept guard over the prisoner until Operator Bandy notified the head office that he would be absent from his office for a few hours. When the southbound train on the Iron Mountain pulled in at Hendrickson Bandy ordered his prisoner, at the point of the him safely to this city, where he war

Operator Bandy was extremely modest over his plucky capture of the bandit and stated that it was a case of his life or 'hat of Cummings. TERRORIZED THE TOWN.

Battle Between Citizens and Out

laws-Three Victims.

Emerson, Neb., Aug. 7 .- Four Johnson

do-wells, rode into town to-day and ter-

rorized the village until the Marshal and

several citizens resisted to: outlaws. A hot

light ensued, and two men, Officer Larson and Nels Tolstrop, were seriously injured. A battle with Winchesters in a corn field

A battle with winchesters in a corn near which resulted in the wounding and capture of one of the outlaws, with a threatened lynching, was a sequel of the affair, and more bloody work is likely before the other three men are caught.

The four desperadoes, who live ten miles capthest of two swooned does not be a support of the contract of two swooned does not be a support of two supports of two swooned does not be a support of the affair.

southeast of town, swooped down on the village and were unchecked in their wile

The youngest brother was wounded in the right shoulder. After being shot he ran to the corn field, and was not captured for six hours, having sneaked back to the house and covered himself up with bed clothes in the bed. He was brought to Emerson tonight and will have his hearing to-morrow. The other three brothers are still at large, but the Sheriff of Dixon County arrived to six by the shearing to company to see

to-night and will organize a company to go in pursuit of the desperadoes. Marshal Larsen is badly bruised and may lose the sight of one eye.

SAYS MANILA SICK ARE NEEDY

Nurse Sharply Reprimands the

War Department.

Washington, Aug. 7.-Miss Margaret As-

tor Chanler of New York has forwarded

from Manila to the Secretary of War a

severe criticism of the army's medical sys-

tem in the Philippines, alleging that there

is a lack of surgeons, lack of nurses, lack

of medical supplies, including such articles as sheets, and asking that she be allowed

500 sheets for emergency distribution.

A copy of Miss Chanler's criticism has

A copy of Miss Chanler's criticism has been forwarded to Mrs. Cowles, the sister of Governor Rotsevelt, and to several officials and individuals of prominence.
Secretary Root referred Miss Chanler's letter to Surgeon General Sternberg, who has been making a thorough inquiry into the various points raised. He has completed, and to-day submitted to Mr. Root, what is regarded as a complete refusition.

pleted, and to-day submitted to Mr. Root, what is regarded as a complete refutation of the arraignment of the medical service in general, and of the specific points of those made by Miss Chanler.

The correspondence has not been given out, but it is understood to be of rather spirited character. From the standpoint of the medical officials here, Miss Chanler's criticism loses much of its force from the fact that it was written only two days.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

if I may be permitted to guess, the realizing on our \$20,000,000. "One of these Americans was amazed to hear that we were still having fights be tween forces of 800 natives with rifles and 500 Americans with rifles. He evidently was not prepared to hear of robber bands going at in regiments, instead of skulking in brothers, notorious lawbreakers and ne'er-

small numbers, as robber bands are supposed to do. "I have endeavored to find out the mill tary situation in Luzon and the southern islands as it exists to-day. The result ob tained has been from my own observation in the Camarines, Albay, Leyte, Samar, Mindanno, Cavite, Manila, Tarlac and Pangasanan and from reliable officers in Taraks. La Guna, Union, Ilocos, Abra and

#### other northern Provinces, as well as in Cebu, Negros and Panay. As It Really Is.

southeast of town, swooped down on the village and were unchecked in their wild demonstrations for a time. Finally the Marshal (Larsen) resisted and he was felled to the ground. An angry crowd gathered quickly. Nels Tolstrop, a farmer, who was standing by, heard the cry, "The Marshal is killed; stop that man." Tolstrop seized the youngest brother, who had laid the Marshal out with a piece of gas pipe, and threw him to the ground, breaking young Johnson's arm. Then the other three brothers put up a stiff fight, in which Mr. Tolstrop received a fractured skull.

The desperadoes then field and wound up at Pender, where young Johnson had his arm attended to by a physician.

Officer Hemstreet deputized about ten men, who left armed with Winchesters and revolvers, and arrived at the Johnson farm this afternoon. The four brothers took for the hills and corn fields. Twelve shots were fired by the posse, but only one took effect. The youngest brother was wounded in the right shoulder. After being shot he ran to the corn field and was not centured for "I find that the canvass hardly sustains the optimistic reports to be had at headquarters in Manila. In other words, there is still a good deal of fighting going on; widespread, almost hatred of the Americans; there are, approxmately, 20,000 rides still in possession of the Filipinos, and there are numberies forces of armed men operating in many dis-

"That the insurgent army, as an eigenterritory and maintaining an orderly and angible formation, is broken and disrupted there is no doubt. Instead of knowing that the enemy holds certain towns and dis-tricts, and that a fight is necessary to jossess those districts, our troops can plan no movement or expedition with the certainty of making contact with an armed

"Reports which tell of the presence of large bodies of armed Filipinos in the cinity of garrison towns frequently are brought in, but when a force of American goes out to find them they are gone-that is, if the American force is a strong one. "But let a small body go out, and the woods and hills will be found allie with riflemen and bolomen, The Filipino method of warfare has changed from their cut de fiant methods to a new and more incidious one, that is as much, if not more, to be

"Long before Tarlac was taken, Aguinaldo realized that his troops could not stand against ours. Even a force numerically much stronger could be driven at will by omparatively small American forces, Soon after this discovery, which he seems have been long in making, he heard that the United States was going to increase the Philippine army to about 65,000-a force that could annihilate him if he contested

# Aguinaldo's New Campalga.

"He then issued, along in October, a proclamation advising many of his followers to return to their homes, hide their rifles and await a call at some future time. Others of his followers were held under arms and directed to begin guerrilla warfare in the territory held by the Americans at that time or to be held by them later on,

That proclamation, which was undoubtedly forced by the vigorous campaign inaugurated at the time by Generals Mac Arthur, Lawton, Wheaton and Young marked the end of organized resistance on a large scale. It will be remembered that Tarlac was taken without a shot and that our troops occupied in turn all the Provinces of the north with fewer than a dozen

fights of any consequence.

"From that time on it became a foot race after the demoralized bands that were leaving the Tarlac lowlands. There was no established capital, no machinery of govern-ment, no grand army, and half the Cabinet surrendered or were captured Officially, the revolution was crushed, but

General Onception, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, uttered a dissenting opinion. The insurgents, or robbers, or ladrones have no record of the number we have captured, but General Bell, one of the most

# <u>F</u> **PASSIVE SULLENNESS**

OF THE FILIPINOS.

IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"In Cavite and Laguna Provinces, the original homes of Aguinaldo and Rizal, there is little attempt to appear friendly. The majority of the people realize that they are overpowered and helpless, and so maintain a passive sullenness which will be long-enduring.

"This sullen indifference is found ? pretty generally through the towns held by our troops. The people don't like Americans. We have found many of them who were believed to be honestly friendly, but \$ time has proved that they were simulating."-Extract from Mr. Me-Cutcheon's letter.

#+++++++++

active and successful officers operating on the islands, admits that he has captured

only about 400 all together.

An official bulletin was once posted in Manila which detailed the surrender of 800 irms and men at Bayombong, I have since learned that only forty rifles were really captured, while the General who surrendered sated that there were 800 in the Province. In all the captures of arms there has been a very small proportion of Mausers. Assuming 6,000 to be a very liberal estimati of the rifles we have taken, it is there seen that the Filipinos still have near-

20,000 in their possession. Most of the military leaders of the insur gents are still at liberty. Generals Tino, Macabulos, Mascardo and Alejandrino are still in the North, all of them with well-

My most recent information regarding conditions in the Camarines comes by let ter from the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment garrisoning those Provinces. He says that present conditions indicate that the Camarines, particularly the Southern Province, will be a hotbed for a long time

Insurgent Methods

"The people show no trustworthiness and seem to strive to retard rather than ad vance any American projects looking to their benefit. A letter was found which shows some of the underground methods of duplicity employed by the natives. It was from some of the people and had been de-livered to a high official in the insurgent ranks. It asked that aggressive hostility be ceased until the people had finished harvesting their rice.

When I was in Nueva Caceres late in March I heard repeated stories to the effect that plots were on foot to burn the town. The insurgents were circulating reports that the Americans were afraid to remain and were going to withdraw, the effect of these stories being to restrain any deflection of sentiment from the Filipino to the

"Nueva Caceres, at the time I was there,

was full of men who needed constant watching. Some of our officers even said that a Filipino junta was at work within our lines. It is unsafe any place beyond the outposts, and even in the heart of the city a bolomin recently attacked and deapltated an unsuspecting American sol-

"In Tayakas Province a sort of local millia, called irregulars, is maintained secretin many of the towns in which our soldiers are garrisoned, and from these organizations the troops in the field are recruited to their proper number after fights in which sses are sustained.

"For instance, in Lakban, a town held by the Americans, there is an enrolled force of 400 irregulars. These men are professedly friendly, but neither they nor any other the natives in town will give a single bit of information garding the whereabouts or movements of the insurgents actively operating in the Proymee.

"In Antimonan the natives are very unfriendly to the American carrison. All through the Province there is a general feeling which, while not openly hostile, is at least not sincerely friendly. "In Batangas, Laguna and Cavite Prov

inces there are many bands operating. They rarely attack strong bodies of our troops, but they exist nearly everywhere in the district, threaten small bodies and render unsafe any attempt of very small parties to travel about

Do Not Understand Americans. "Some of our most promising local prest dentes have been found guilty of the rank est treachery toward the Americans. It is doubtful whether they hated the Spaniards as much as they hate the Americans. Be tween them and the Spaniards there were some instincts and ties in common. Intermarriage was very frequent. Long asso-clation has grafted into the native character many of the habits and likes of the Span-With the American it is different There is not an impulse common to the two races. We may mean well, but they don't understand our ways Neither do we understand theirs. When patience and forbearance would be immensely effective, the American methods burry and irritate the

people.
"When we first come they thought the Americans were going to supplant their religion with Protestantism. Later, they thought that the Americans were going to reinstate the hated friars in the parishes Now it is hard to tell what they think Perhaps they've come to the conclusion that religion cuts little figure either way, for they have been unspeakably shocked to see during the holy week, with good attendance

from our local society circles, "We send out big expeditions to cap'ure the insurgents, and when we have capture them we release them. One day our soldier wade streams, climb mountains, suffer from hunger, sleep in the mud-all to eatch some insurgents. The next day all the insurgents are released. It's no wonder the natives ion't understand American methods

"We have been here now two years, but I don't know of an American soldler or offi er who can speak a single native diale Furthermore, no one is making an effort to gain the one acquirement which would be so inestimably valuable in bringing about better understanding between the Ameri cans and the Filipinos.

"Summarizing the present military situa-tion, we must acknowledge the existence of many strong armed forces operating in nearly every Province. These forces, while apparently acting independently of any central direction, are too big to be called robber bands. Many of them are under the ommand of men who have been well known as insurgent leaders since the very first day

"As for the mass of people not sympathizing with them and helping them financially, there are only too many evidences that they do."

# RECENT HARD FIGHTING IN THE ISLANDS.

ernment, only a few bands of 'robbers' and Serious Trouble on Mindanao-Twelve Villion a Year for easier to prey on the people than to work; Troops—Heavy Percentage of Deaths their arsenals captured and the coasts guarded by gunboats; Aguinaldo a fugitive From Disease.

> Correspondence of the Associated Press, Manlla, July 13, via San Francisco, Aug. L-The insurgents in the vicinity of Cayagan, on the island of Mindanao, are becoming so troublesome that it may become necessary to augment the United States force stationed there by a body of troops from some other station. The insurgents, numbering, it is estimated, about 1,000 in all, are fortifying the mountain passes and otherwise preparing to give battle to our

Only recently, a detachment, under the command of Captain Miller of the Fortieth ! Infantry, had an exciting and bloody experience with the natives near Agusan. about ten miles from Cavagan. In attempt ing to take his command through a narrow defile, Captain Miller encountered such strong defenses that his entire advance guard, numbering fourteen men, were left in the power of the insurgents. Five of their number eventually escaped and reported that eight of their fellows were killed and one taken prisoner, Captain Miller was wounded in the engagement which preceded the abandonment of the advance

Captain Elliot, leading re-enforcements, was severely injured by being struck by a native contrivance known as a spearshooter. Captain Elliot's men came across no less than half a dozen of these ingenious weapons. Both parties being without commanders, the soldiers were obliged to be turn to Cayagan, According to the latest advices, the stronghold is still untaken Paymaster's Department is kept constantly arranging for the payment of the 55,000 officers and men of Uncle Sam's army now engaged on these islands. The disbursement is made every two months and the average sum required is something

over \$2,600,000, or in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000 a year. Major Edie, president of the Manila Board of Health, has completed his report for the army fiscal year, which ended June 30. Official figures were kept by the board. months from October to June, inclusive, the total number of deaths recorded was 8,535. During this period the total number of deaths, exclusive of Chinese, from the different classes of diseases, was as

follows: Tuberculosis, 992; beriberi, 642; malarial diseases, 238; diarrheal diseases, 1.673; acute lung diseases, 631; typhoid fever, 41; smallpox, 7; bubonic plague, 180; leprosy, 46

The death percentage during this period of nine months, and estimating Manila's population to be 490,000, is about 28 per cent During the morths from January to Jur the total number of deaths, including all classes, from bubonic plague, was 696 From many sections of the archipelago news of atrocious murders of Americans and others by insurgents is received. Three American miners - Lorey, Springford and Rickets-were murdered at Batan Island; two loyal natives were killed at Santa Cruz, and a report of a ghastly crime in reverge for Major Maxino's capture by the Americans comes through official channels After Major Maximo was taken prisone by our troops at Unican, a gang of Tuli sanes killed his father-in-law, his wife, four of his children and his nephew, butchering and torturing them, and robbing his family of about \$11,000 in money and jewelry. A de achment of six men under Captain C. H. Newberry of the Thirteenth Infantry, with Major Maximo as their guide, encountered the desperadoes, killing nine and taking thirteen prisoners, beside recovering a por-

tion of the jewelry and \$1,200 of the money.

I have occurred since last report:

have occurred since last report:

"Dysentery—July 25, Company D. Thirtieth Infantry, Francis L. "fate: Company L. Thirtieth Infantry, Miles Joinee: July 22, Hospital Corps, George Weizel; Company C. Forty-sixth Infantry, John Ellery; August 2, Company I, Twenty-seventh infantry, John B. Wright; July 18, Company K, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Cook John C. McDaniel; July 22, Company I, Eightin Infantry, Waiter H, Eaker; July 31, Company I, Twenty-fist Infantry, Daniel J, Breslin; lantry, Waiter H. Eaker; July 2l, Company I. Twenty-fist Infantry, Daniel J. Breslin; Company B. Thirty-minth infantry, Joseph Collins; Company K. Third Infantry, John Jordan; July 2l, John Cerveny; July 1l, Company C. Fortleth Infantry, Sam M. Daem; July 2l, Company A. Twenty-sixth Infantry, William I. Daiy; July 2l, Com-pany C. Thirty-first Infantry, James J. Cunningham; June 25, Company I, Thirty-first Infantry, Charles Hostilloy, June 28 dirst Infantry, Charles Hestilow; Juny 19
Grompany M, Thirty-first Infantry, Corpora
John A, Henderly; July 39, Company M
Thirty-seventh Infantry, William T
Hedges; Company E, Forty-second Infan
try, Sergeant Frank Lage; August I, Com

iry, Sergeant Frank Lage; August I. Company B. Thirtisth Infantry, Cerporal Gustave Fromberg; July 28. Company B. Thard Infantry, Russell Knapp; July 27. Company B. Sixth Infantry, John Himes; August 28. Company B. Sixth Infantry, John Himes; August 28. Company A. Thirtisth Infantry, George J. Schuster; Company B. Forty-first Infantry, Claud Winn.

"Malarial Fever—August 2. Company I. Thirty-fifth Infantry, Frank E. Anais; July 29. Company B. Forty-first Infantry, Musician Abraham H. Brubaker; Company E. Thirtisth Infantry, Charles E. Barsen; July 25. Company L. Thirty-fourth Infantry, Otis D. Cole; July 27. Company C. Thirty-first Infantry, Corporal William E. Barney; July 31. Troop M. Thirty-fourth Cavalry, John W. Malakie; August 3. Company B. Thirty-seventh Infantry, Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infanter; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry, Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry, Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry, Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry Jesse S. Alexander; Jul Thirty-seventh Infantry, Jesse S. Alexan-der; July H. Company H. Forty-seventh In-fantry, Werst Skinner.

det: July H. Company H. Forty-seventh Infantry. Worst Skinner.

Typhoid Fever-July 3l. Company M. Thirty-seventh Infantry. Lean D. Cooledge;
July 30. Company L. Thirtieth Infantry.
Sergeant Joel R. Linsley; August 2. Company E. Forty-second Infantry, George I. Risser; August 3. Company G. Twenty-seventh Infantry, Andrew Muller.

"Variola: August 2. Company K. Forty-eighth Infantry, William H. Bothwell; July 24. Company M. Thirtieth Infantry, William Brown; July 29. Company K. Twenty-fourth Infantry, Clarence Byrd; July 25. Company G. Thirtieth Infantry. Sergeant George Conley; July 3l. Company K. Forty-eighth Infantry. Ulysses G. Heath; Company E. Forty-eighth Infantry, Moses Thomas; July 28. Company C. Thirty-third Infantry, Tilden H. Hays; July 25. Company A. Thirtieth Infantry. Charles Pearsen.

"Diarrhea: August I. Company A. Thirtieth Infantry, Jacob Heinz;
"Uctor E. Wigler; July 30, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry, James A. Greens.
"Drowned: July 21 Company C. Forty-eight July 21 Company C. Forty-eight July 21 Company C. Forty-Drowned: July 21 Company C. Forty-Proposed. Cavalry, James A. Greens.
"Drowned: July 21, Company C. Forty-ninth Infantry, John Evans; July 22, Com-pany F. Forty-fourth Infantry, Jesse I "Died from wounds received in action July 25, Company K, Forty-third Infantry

July 2s, Company K. Forty-third Infantry, Thomas Mixon; August 1, Company H. Third Infantry, James Gray.

"Heart disease: August 1, Company E. Thirty-eighth Infantry, Asa T. Johns.

"Perfearditis: July 31, John Crook.

"Shot while resisting arrest, having deserted: July 29, Company B. Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Musician, Joe Corrin, Walter J. Nickler. Walter J. Nickler.

"Pneumonia, July 27, Company M.Twenty-sixth Infantry, Fred Richter.

"Apoplexy, July 20, Company B, Thirty-ninth Infantry, John Porter.

"Overdose morphine, July 29, Company G, Forty-sixth Infantry, Percy Schryver.

"Pyemia, July 20, Company A, Thirty-fourth Infantry, William R, Davis.

"Acute mania, August 2, Company A, Walter J. Nickler

### "Acute mania, August 2, Company A Seventeenth Infantry, Charles H. Feber," FIVE LEGATIONS DESTROYED. Provisions of Whites in Pekin

Almost Exhausted. Brussels, Aug. 8 .- M. De Favereau, Minlster of Foreign Affairs, has received the following message from the Belgian Minister in Pekin:

"Pekin, Aug. 2.-We succeeded in defend PHILIPPINES FATALITIES.

Deaths From Disease and Bullets
Reported by MacArthur.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The War Department has received the following casualty list from General MacArthur:

"Manila, Aug. 6, 1900.—Following deaths"

"Pekin, Aug. 2.—We succeeded in defending our legation from June 4 to June 16, with the aid of eight Austrian marines, but were unable to save it. The Austrian, Dutch and Italian legations were also burned and the French Legation is in ruins.

"All foreigners are at the British Legation, where we have been besieged by Chinese troops since June 20. Up to the present fifty-eight marines have been killed and seventy wounded. The attack has ceased since July 17. Provisions are almost exhausted. We hope to be delivered next week. All the Belgians here are well,"

# ENVIRONDEND DE DESENDENDE LONDON WHIFFS

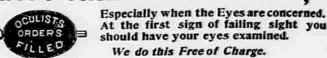
The filler is a combination of High Grade Havana and Domestic Tobaccos.

They are appreciated by critical smokers because this mixture produces the mild Havana aroma taste without the depressing effect of heavy all Havana

Price, \$2.25 per 100. SCUDDER-CALE CROCER CO., PETER HAUPTMAN TOBACCO CO., Distributers, St. Louis.

Marcus Feder, Cleveland, O., Manufacturer.

# DELAYS ARE DANCEROUS.



EGGERT & FISHER, OPTICIANS, 317 N. Seventh St., Near Locust.

# BABES BAYONETED BY THE RUSSIANS.

Wife of British Consul at Tien-Tsin Tells of Barbarous Practices.

# NOTHING STAYED MAD FRENZY.

Villages Destroyed and Helpless Noncombatants Slaughtered — Unbridled Torture, Pillage and Mistreatment of Women.

San Francisco, Aug. 7 .- A story of Russian brutility in China is told by Mrs. E. B. Drew, wife of the British Commissioner of Customs at Tien-Tsin, who arrived from the Orient on the transport Logan.

"During the bombardment we lived most of the time in the cellar of our house. Our house was partly wrecked by big shells, Sleep was out of the question most of the time, and so unstrung were we that but little food satisfied us. There was ever riumphing and slaughtering every foreigner

and convert. "Some, probably all, of the women were prepared to act in case the Chinese affected on entrance. But, aside from that unpleas-ant recollection, it appears the allied officers were prepared to act. I did not know it at the time, but I understood later that ten or twenty men had been detailed to kill all the foreign women in case the Chinese were the victors."

Tortured and Slain. sian troops, saying:
"They pillaged, looted tortured and mur- but there is little taformation at hand. dered right and left. There were many in- The message of General Chaffee demonfants and children killed by bayonet thrusts, and many were tossed from bayonet points eaught and tossed time again. There is ample evidence of these

"And about Chinese women: they were mistreated and murdered in house after house. It seemed as if nothing could stay the mad frenzy of these Russians. "Out from Tien-Tsin, along the Pel-Ho and Yellow rivers, are numerous little villages. The Russians swept through the villages, destroying life and property. these places they also tossed infants and older children in the air from bayonets. And every time this child-tossing tragedy was indulged in the dead body of a mother father or both would be hard by. The Russians also drove women and children into the Pei-Ho and Yellow rivers, where

they were drowned. "After shooting and murlering to their hearts' content the Russians would pillage, loot and burn every house that caught their eyes. There was no attempt at concealing all of this remarkably barbarous conduct. I do not pretend to say how many women and children were butchered by the Russlans. I never heard the number estimated, save that a great many had been bayoneted

and some shot. "In view of what they had been guilty of in and around Tien-Tsin, none of us was surprised to hear of a barbarous act by the Russians at Taku. It is generally accepted mander of the Taku forts was murdered by surrendering his sword."

# Tales Told by Refugees.

Among the refugees from China who re turned on the Logan were Professor O. D. Clifford and his wife. They bring with them a baby girl, who was born in Tien-Tsin on May 13. Mrs. Clifford is the daughter of Doctor Robert Coltman, who came home on the Coptic last week. Professor Clifford was connected with the Inmerial University Miss Lillie M. Tahr of Lincoln City, Ind., who spent two years in Tien-Tsin, had three narrow escapes from the savage Boxers She found safety, with many others, Gordon Hall during the slege, and, venturing out one day, was struck by a fragment of a three-inch shell. On two other occasions she was shot at by riflemen, but was

The two children of United States Consul Ragsdale, who have returned to their home in this State, tell of exciting experience similar to those of others who lived through the perilous times in Tien-Tain, The tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by the Reverend Frank Haynes,

not hit.

Methodist missionary. He thinks the present troubles will be ended within a year. Many of the refugees from Tien-Tsin escaped with only the clothing on their backs Among those who lost everything are Henry Smith and his wife, an English country Smith was a broker at Tien-Tsin and had a fine home in the British concession. Professor O. D. Clifford of the Imperial University of Tien-Tsin, who was one of the last to leave the besieged city, says; "Looting by the allied forces began as soon as they got the upper hand. The Rus sians led in this and went to extremes, They are naturally crue!, and, expecting no mercy, they showed none. I was an evewitness to eight cold-blooded murders them. The victims were old and infirm Chinese. The Russians stole everything in sight, looting the houses in the settlement Chinese would have done

The Reverend Horace W. Houlding, a mis sionary, whose labors were in South Chi-Li Province, between Ho-Nan and Shan-Tung, scaped, with seventy-five others, from Pei Tai-Ho, the seaside resort north of Taku,

on the British warship Humber. Mrs. H. H. Montelle, whose husband is a turiman at Tien-Tsin, with Mrs. Frank F. Davis of Philadelphia, passed through a trying experience during the bombardment vantage of the first opportunity to leave

107 Help Wanted Ads Printed in to-day's Republic.

# AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Continued From Page One.

it is felt that the representation of the United States was disproportionately small and there seems very little prospect that it will be increased during the expedition. The Sixth was left to do guard duty at Tien-Tsin, an assignment which the men dislike. It was held back because its horses were not disembarked at Taku in time for the advance. There is some dissatisfaction that so excellent a body should not have been sent ahead on foot to act as infantry, particularly as the United States was not represented in great force. Officers here are chagrined at the plight of the Sixth. It is said that General Chaffee might have offered to have dismounted his cavalry, as has often been done before, rather than allow the men to remain be hind to act as police in a flithy Chinese town. His force is small enough at best, and it is not thought that he acted wisely

in not sending the men ahead on foot. It is said at the War Department that one of the most valuable organizations in the fighting column is Reilly's Battery. It is a magnificent body of 200 men with the finest guns and it is believed that these played a very important part in the reduction of the mud forts with which the town was de-

Dispatch Was Delayed.

General Chaffee's dispatch was sent August 3, but it did not arrive here until late last night, or to-day, so that unofficial news of the battle was received before the outline of the plans sent three days in ad-

vance came to the department. According to this basis, it is not known just when the news of the fight will be officially confirmed. It is hoped that a cablegram may be at hand to-morrow conveying intelgence of the combat in detail. Mrs. Drew, with much indignation, then ligence of the combat in detail. Already spoke of atrocities committed by the Rus-

strates that the allies are working in harmony. The fact that no supreme head has been selected, despite the fact that a battle has been fought, indicates that the internotionals have decided to conduct the campaign upon a "concurrent basis" rather

than place any one man at the head. It is not believed that the first serious clash of the armies was followed by inactivity. It is assumed that the internationals followed up their victory by pressing the Chinese closely and no doubt inflicted great loss. It is said at the War Department that before now another engagement may have taken place on a larger scale than that of Pei-Tsang. In fact, army officers feel assured that the victorious columns have given the natives not a moment to recover. but pressed them hard from the moment

their lines broke and the flight began. Great Battle Expected. General Chaffee makes mention of Yang-Tsun as the objective point of both the Chinese and the invaders. Here a great battle will, or by this time may have been, fought, The town is about twenty-five miles north of Tien-Tsin and is on the point at which the Pel-Ho River is crossed by the railroad which runs to Pekin. The possession of the place is absolutely essential to the success of the campaign, and must be taken at whatever cost. With this knowledge, a tremendous battle is looked for at this place, According to General Chaffee, the Chinese Army is composed of 30,000, but the invaders, it is said, had but 16,000 in the advance at the beginning, and over 1,000 of these have been put out of the fight at this

early date. The War Department and State Department officials are overloyed at the report of General Chaffee that Minister Conger was safe on July 28. It is known that he would not have cabled this information unless he knew as a certainty that what he said was fact, and it is believed that he obtained accurate information from the legation.
It is now hoped that the American Min-ister can hold out until the allies reach Pekin. The Government officials seem to believe that the imperial authorities will never allow the city to be bombarded, but will capitulate when the allies near the gates and all hope of preventing the ad-

106 Boarding Places Advertised in to-day's Republic.

# DROWNED IN THE RIVER.

Man Fell From the Steamer St. Paul.

While the steamer St. Paul was passing the foot of Grand avenue yesterday afternoon a man, whose identity has not been ascertained, fell overboard and was drowned. The steamer stopped for about twenty minutes, but efforts to locate the body were devoid of result. Leslie Cash of No. 186 East Grand avenue and F. C. Low-rence of No. 2829 Columbia avenue were standing on the Levee at the time the boat passed and saw the man fall overboard. Officer Welvia of the Sixth District made the report on the case.

# Rich Blood

Perfectly Healthy People Have It. If you are easily tired, apt to get nervous, can't sleep well and appetite fails, your blood is not what it ought to be. blood is shown by strong nerves, healthy complexion, good appetite, strength and viger. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and thus it cures all troubles that are due to poor, thin blood, like anac-

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mia, nervousness, that tired feeling.